



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Reports from Calcutta—Inspection of vessels—Cholera and plague mortality—Outbreak of plague in vicinity of Madras—Plague-infected rats.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, February 2, as follows:

During the week ended January 28, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Wildenfels* bound to Boston and New York with a total crew of 63 and 2 passengers for Colombo, and to steamship *Matoppo* bound to Philadelphia and New York with a total crew of 41. The usual precautions were taken, holds were fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended January 28, 1905, there were 103 deaths from cholera and 58 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended January 21, 1905, there were 4,323 cases of and 3,872 deaths from plague.

In India during the week ended January 21, 1905, there were 33,083 cases and 28,104 deaths.

Outbreak of plague in vicinity of Madras—Plague-infected rats.

In continuation of my note of last week I have the honor to report that the rats found at Cassimode and the Mauritius Emigration Agency, which were examined at the King's Institute of Preventive Medicine, have been found to be swarming with plague bacilli. This has led to the emigration depot being declared plague infected, and all the emigrants, about 500 in number, were moved to a special quarantine depot. Another village to the west of the depot, which was found to be infected, was burned and the inhabitants have been removed to the plague camp at Tinderpett. No fresh authentic cases of plague occurred, and up to the 24th ultimo there were no deaths among the plague patients under treatment at the plague hospital.

The situation, apart from the fact that plague-infected rats were found, is not considered serious by the authorities, and it is hoped that the outbreak can be successfully dealt with. The presence of plague, infected rats, however, renders the position grave enough, as there is no possibility of knowing how far nor in what direction they may disseminate the infection.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases in Italy, Luxemburg, and Norway—Plague and cholera in various countries—Prophylactic inoculations against cholera in Persia—Mortality in great cities—Quarantine regulations.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, February 13, as follows:

During the week ended February 11, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Feb. 7	Prinz Adalbert.....	New York	841	85	1,170	11
7	Roma	do	1,075	90	1,360	14
8	Republie.....	do	1,095	70	1,680	30